A DOZEN CHICAGO STRAYS.

CAN'T GET AWAY FROM NEW YORK FOR VARIOUS REASONS.

encon Brown, Caught Yesterday Dress-ing for Church, Tells a Sun Man About Nome of the Singular Experiences of the Party in This Onc-hoss Town. Allured by an offer of cheap fares 500 Chiongoans came East last week to see what a real city is like. This being their purpose. they, of course, came to New York. They the town, and it surprised them. In fact, some of them were more than surprised; they were paralyzed, to employ the diction of their own locality, and they have been paralyzed ever since, so that they falled to appear at the railway station within the time specified on their evoursion tickets, and consequently lost the advantage which as "tourists" they might have claimed. These are still here, for rea-sons varying from an unwillingness to leave the metropolis to financial inability to do so.

As one of them said to a SUN reporter: "This town is a blame hard town to quit. Either you don't want to quit it the longer you stay, or else you get ready to and find it's been such a great place to see that you haven' got any stuff left, and they won't trust a Chicare man on these railroads, I find.

The delegation of left-overs—an even dozen in all-were found by the reporter yesterday at a Broadway hotel, the name of which is suppressed for its own sake.

"No," said the hotel proprietor, when the reporter questioned him, "we don't hang out any signs, 'No Chicago folks wanted,' but, on the other hand, we don't want to advertise the fact when they come here. This is a respectable house."

After giving assurances that the name of the hotel would not be used, the reporter was taken to the room of the leading Chicago man, m he found putting the finishing touches to his tollet with a stick of pomatum. asked if he was the leading spirit of the dele-gation, the Westerner asserted with an emphasis which the reporter found to be a salient point of his character that he was a typical Chicago citizen and was compound-profanely glad of it; hence a description of him may be interesting. His height was about six feet, and he was thin and wiry. His face was long, sallow, and rather pinched, with a puffines about the eyes, which may have been due, as he said, to the change of atmosphere. He wore a chin beard and evening clothes, although it was then about 10 A. M.; but, as he explained, he was going to church, having seen every-thing else there was to see, and he proposed to do the thing up in style.

thing else there was to see, and he proposed to do the thing up in style.

"Want to know my impressions of the town, bey?" he said to the reporter. "Well, I'll give em to you, but you mustn't use my name. Everybody in Chicago knows me. I'm a heli of a man out there. They all know me, and it might queer ne if it got around that I'd been taking trips to the effect East. You see, we don't go much on N' York in Chicago, so you just call me Deacon Brown Deacon Brown of the Primrose Presbyterian Church and a heli of a man in Chicago. That's what you call me."

of a man in Chicago. That's which was me."

"All right, Deacon," said the reporter; "and what do you think of New York!"

"Damdest town I ever was in," said the Deacon promptly. "Why, say, you call this a city? It ain't even a decent sized town. Look at your buildings here. They ain't knee high to our'n in Chicago. I could fail off the biggest of 'em and get up ready for a drink. L!" and the Deacon spat upon the floor with great emphasis.

biggest of 'em and get up ready for a drink. Li" and the Descon spat upon the floor with great emphasis.

"How has the Chicago party been spending its time in New York" inquired the reporter without any ulterior purpose.

"That's none of your dam business," shouted the Descon with what seemed quite unnecessary heat, and then calming down a little he said: "Of course, I don't mind telling you about 'myself, you know, but some of the boys—well—er—you know—they might have been out seeing the town, you know—and say, what's a brain duster?"

"Don't know," said the reporter, "unless you mean a sandbag."

"That's the general effect," replied the Westerner, "but this thing's a drink; in fact, it's several drinks mixed into one. We ran up against 'em one night, and that's the reason we're here yet. There was four in the gang that got away from it. They went to the deepo in an ambulance and the rest of the way in a trance. When I and my friends woke up we were in front of a railing and a man behind a deak was saying Three dollars fine' just as fast as we came up. That's what a brain duster is." 'Sort of a gold-brick drink," suggested the

reporter.
At the word the Chicago man started vio-lently. Then he walked over, opened the door, looked out, closed it again, came up close to the reporter, and said in low and thrilling tones:
"Say, talking about gold bricks, I want to
tell you something. Bill Sennet, one of the tell you something. Bill Sennet, one of the crowd, just tost the biggest cinch you cover saw. He was over to Hoboken seeing a friend of his the other day, and he met a fly sort of cuss on the boat that he cottoned to right off. The feller said his name was James P. Jones, and after he and Bill had talked a while, he told Bill about a big haul some crooks had made from the State Treasury, and how they'd lifted a lot of bar gold. He hinted that he was their

a lot of bar gold. He hinted that he was their agent, and he'd sell Bill a \$5,000 lot for \$1,000. "'You're on,' says Bill, for he's pretty fly himself, and he wasn't letting any chances get by him. I'll have the cash here this evening. "You meet me here at 8 o'clock, and I'll have the stuff all ready for you in a small lock box,' says the Jones fellow, and just then, as the boat came bumplu' in, a cop wandered soward the boat, and the chap excused himself soward the boat, and the chap excused himself and went away.

"Bill was there on time, and the chap came up and just then a cop stepped in, and dam if Jones didn't skin out. Say, Bill was dead sore, and he tackled the cop, one hand up to guard his face, like you have to when you ask a cop in Chicago anything, for he's liable to poke you one before he anawers. But this cop only laughed and says:

"Go back to Goshtown, my friend. How much did he want for his gold brick—a thousand?"

sand?"
"Say, don't that beat all?" added the Deacon;
the police must be onto that Treasury robbery. The rest of us are going home to-morrow, so s to get there to vote, but Hill says
he's going back to Jersey to find Jones."
"Have you seen most of the sights in town?"
inquired the reporter.
"Sure. Been down to the Bowery, and up to
Central Park, and over to the Stacheo of Liberty, and up and down Fith avence looking
at the swells, and say, I shook hands with the
Dook."

Dook."
"You don't say so!" claculated the reporter.
"That's right," said the Chicago man, beaming with pride. "I was all dressed up that afternoon. Had on my spiketail sad my biggest diamond stud, and a white necktie with my \$1,000 diamond horseshoe in it, and all the folks were locking at me. I walked up by the Vanderbilts' house to look at it, and while I was standing there a nice-looking young feller came up and touched me on the arm.
"How are you?' I says to him, for he was "How are you? I says to him, for he was a real nico-looking feller.
"I saw you looking at the Vanderbilt place, and I thought you might like to meet the Dook, says he.
"Yes, I'll meet him, says I. Where is he?' 'That's him over there,' says the young feller, pointing to another young feller on the corner, with a plug hat and a little black moustache. 'That's his Grace, and I'm his confidential adviser,' says he. 'And er-Mr.

Deacon Brown of Chicago, and dam proud of it, says I.

"Ah, yes, Deacon, says he, 'could you make
it convenient to lend me-er-five dol-er-a
pound, I mean?"

Powell, o course I was right onto him. He
"Well, o course I was right onto him the "Well, o'course I was right onto him. Ho wanted a fiver in payment for interducing me. Now, I'm as good an Amurrican as lives, but I thought it was worth a five just to say but in my wife, 'lphigenia, your old man shook with the Dook in N' York,' so I gave him the stuff.

stuff.

The young chap took me over, and he says,

Your Grace, this is Beacon Brown of Chi-cago, Deacon Brown, his Grace, the Dook of cago. Deacon Brown, his Grace, the Dook of Mariborough.

"How de do, Dook?' I says. 'Proud to know you. Have a drink?'

"Dam if he didn't go me. He went and had a drink like any other feller, and then he went away. I bet there's a lot of solid men in N' York that would put up a thousand to have the Book drink with them, and old Deacon Brown of Chicago got it for a fiver. You have to go a long ways before you get shead of a Chicago man."

"Did I understand you to say you were going to church this morning?" asked the reporter.
"If you ain't deef, you did. I always do that; but say, there's one thing I want to ask. Is it true they don't have any cuspidorys in the churches here?" true they don't have any cuspidorys in the clurches here?"

The reporter replied that to the best of his knowledge it was true.

"If a feller wards to take a bite of plug just to belp on the sermon, he has to keep running to the door, hey?" said Deacon Brown, Well, that's tough. You bet in our church we have better fixings than that. Every pew holder has his own pew furnished, and there's extra creekery in the back seats for strangers. We do things up brown in Chicago, Chicago's the only real out-and-out-city, any way."

"Pon't you have some difficulty in making New Yorkers believe that?"

"Yes, I do. Some feller wrote to your paper about Chicago a while ago, and told the darndest pack of lies I ever heard outside a the-lamp pages, Why, I tall you there ain't a business street in Chicago that sin't go; its hitch-

ing posts, with fancy iron rings in 'em. We go in for art there. One thing I didn't like here was the way they treated us when we come to this hotel. The clerk looked at the register after we'd wrote our names, and he says:

"Don't try to blow out the lights. They're incan-something, and you have to turn 'em out.' Looked like he thought because we were from Chisago that we didn't know gas when we saw it.

As he concluded there was a knock at the door, and six other Chicagoans, all in evening clothes, filed in.

"We're going to church with you, old man," they said, "and it's time we got a move on." "Well, so long," said Deacon Brown to the reporter. "When you want to see a real live city, come out West, and we'll show it to you. And, say, if you'll bring along the feller that wrote that in your paper about Chicago, we'll hang him up to one of them lamp posts that we don't hitch our horses to. We go back to-morrow, all but Bill. S'long."

SPEED OF THE NEW WAR SHIPS None of Them in Every-day Naval Use Has

Come Near the Speed of Her Trial Trip. WASHINGTON, Nov. 3,-Admiral Ramsay has collected some interesting figures on the ordinary cruising performances of the new war ships which will be sent to Congress by Secre tary Herbert in his annual report. During the past year the Admiral has required all comofficers to report to him the rate of speed and the coal consumed on every voyage made, and the results demonstrate that the wonderful bursts of speed which are productive of large premiums when skilled jockeying is employed by builders on trial trips to establish great records are altogether meaningless as in-dicating the value of such vessels for every-day naval uses. The new figures do not in any man ner detract from the capabilities of the racing cruisers to develop high rates of speed for short distances when emergencies occur that warrant the risk of forcing and straining the machiner and hulls, as, for instance, when \$25,000 quarter knot is at stake or an enemy is to be in-tercepted or avoided, but the statistics show that the figures customarily attached to such ships even in official publications are entirely mis

The cruiser New York, for instance, is rated in all official publications as a 21-knot ship. From August, 1894, to October, 1895, the best run she made was at the rate of 15 knots an hour, which was from Kiel to Gravesend, a disrun she made was at the rate of 15 knots an hour, which was from Kiel to Gravesend, a distance of 685 knots, at the close of the canal celebration, burning 137 tons of coal. From Gravesend to New York she made 14 knots, burning 882 tons of coal for 3,089 knots; but her average for the year was about 10 knots. The Columbia, rated officially at 22.8 knots, from New York to Southampton made 15.5 knots, and burned 1,320 tons of coal for 3,315 knots. While resurning under orders to make a record she accomplished 18 knots, burning 1,553 tons of coal for 3,112 knots.

The Minneapolis is generally, and no doubt correctly, believed to be the fastest war ship affoat, if pushed. She is rated at 23,073 knots, having averaged that for four hours between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise. Her best speed the past year was 14.3 knots, made on a run from Norfolk to New York.

The Baltimore, rated at 20,96 knots, flagship of the China station, presumably had some hurrled orders during the recent Oriental excitemant, yet her highest recorded speed was 12.7 knots, when she burned 111 tons of coal going 212 knots. In the opinion of naval experts she was doing almost her best, yet ahs developed less than 13 knots.

The Chicago was not in good condition last year, and has now been laid up for two years' repair. Her record is 15.10 knots, and the best she did was 9.7 knots. The Philadelphia, with her record of 10.278 knots, attained a maxim of 10.2, while the Newark accomplished 8.7 instead of her rated 19 knots.

Some of the other comparisons, the rating being given in the first and the maximum for the year in the last column, are as follows:

Monterey	ta Enota
San Francisco 19.5	95 10.8
Charleston18.2	0 12
Amphitrite12	. 7
Cincinnati	11
Raleigh19	. 1
Atlan 15.6 Detroit 18.7	, ,
Montgomery19.0	4 19
Marblebead18.4	i ii
Bennington	Ti i
Concord17	. 10
Yorktown	4 14
Dolphin	0 19
Alliance 0.9	8 6.20
Castino	
Machias 10.4 Vesqvius 91.4	111
Bancroft 14.8	7 6.1
Cushing	15

HE ARMOR PLANTS

Unless Congress Authorizes Additional Contracts for New War Ships. WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.-Within a few weeks he two armor manufactories of the country will have completed their contracts with the Government for supplying plates required for vessels now under construction, and should the coming session of Congress fall to authorise additional contracts these great plants will cease armor work for the first time since they were established under the administration of Secretary Whitney. The original contract called for near y 13,000 tons, and since then 7,000 additional ons have been purchased, bringing the total amount supplied the Government to about 20,000 tons, at a cost of about \$13,000,000. The greater part of this armor has gone for the protection of the four battle ships, Masschusetts, Indiana, Oregon, and Iowa while the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn have taken practically the remainder. Conning towers of the smaller ships have probably necessitated contracts for 2,000 tons, and in all, when the vessels now building are in active service, the navy will have affoat just 20,000 tons of the finest armor roduced in the world. The two battle ships Kearsage and her unnamed sister will require everal thousand tons for their protection, and it is expected by the time outstanding contracts

several thousand tons for their protection, and it is expected by the time outstanding contracts are fulfilled that Congress will have directed a continuation of the work for other battle ships in order that the firms may not lose the skilled laborers required for this peculiar character of work. Both the Carnegies and the Bethlehem Company have spent millions of dollars in creating plants capable of supplying the Government suitable armor for its war ships, and unless the department continues to patronize them this part of their plants must necessarily close down.

Capt. Sampson, Chief of Ordnance, in his report points out that while the number and capacity of the works capable of building war ships is now quite large, and can be casily extended to meet any demand, this is not the case with armor plates. The great difficulty, he says, to be encountered in permitting the plants to close down will be in securing skilled labor to begin again the work. Once the armor makers are discharged and scatter new men must be trained in the industry at great loss of time to the Government and expense to the contractors.

The proposition to contract with the ship-

to the Government and expense to the contract ore.

The proposition to contract with the ship-builders for the armor does not meet with Capt. Sampson's approval. He feels that the Government has an interest in the two armor plants, and that it is under a pledge to support them in return for the expense their owners were put to in creating establishments where armor could be manufactured. He believes, moreover, that the department will have no difficulty in foreing the price of armor down to a point where a reasonable profit will be allowed the makers, without endangering the maintenance of both establishments. without endangering the maintenance of both establishments.

In producing new armor for ships the double forging process will be employed, and all plates, as usual, will be subjected to the Harvey treatment. The ballistic tests will be more severe, as the quality of the armor is expected to be superior to any yet delivered to the navy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 .- Under the orders issued by Secretary Morton three months ago, the Weather Bureau officials have informed the Secretary that the average percentage of verifi-cations of the official morning 36-hour forecasts of weather and temperature, made by the Weather Bureau for the country east of the Rocky Mountains during the month of October, 1895, was .85. This is said to be the highest percentage of verification ever officially recorded aince the Weather Bureau was established.

EASTON, Pa., Nov. 3.-In defiance of a recent order of Mayor Field to the Salvation Army to cease playing horns and drums on Sunday at their open-air services in Centre square. Elmer West of Philipsburg, cornettst, and Edward Parsons of Hangor, Pa., trombonist, were ar-rested this afternoon and committed to prison for ten days in default of \$10 fine.

CLAM DIGGING SUNDAY BICYCLERS HAVE A NEW KIND OF PROLIC ON CONEY ISLAND.

They Come Home with Clumay Bundles and Clam Chowder Faces—The Storm Hard-ened the Bench and Tosped Up the Clama, Yesterday was clam-digging day for Brooklyn sicyclists. Saturday's storm had a most pecu-

liar effect, for an autumn storm, on the Coney Island beach. It made the sand as hard as a stone from the outer edge of the beach to the water and as free from pubbles and small shells as a barn floor. There was no place on the beach that cyclists couldn't ride on, and they soon found it out. There was no breeze to mar their pleasure, and

they swept in througe from the pavillen at the foot of the bicycle path clear ' the the house at Norton's Point and arous on see hores of Gravesend Bay. Old residents of the taland said they could not remember such a con-

dition of the beach.

Moreover, these old residents said they neve saw so many clams thrown up on the beach by a storm. The cyclists soon saw little hummocks in the sand. One of the riders found out that under each hummock there was a clam. It didn't take long for the biggest digging contest since the children left the beach at the close of summer to begin. Soon little and big piles of clams began to appear. Bicycles were locked together in a standing position or tossed saide sprawling while the owners went digging for

The bloomer girl was in her element. She just revelled in the situation. She laughed and she screamed and she dug. Some of the digger used their hands and some used sticks they had picked up. There were clams by the thousand. and any one who wanted them got them fo nothing, probably for the first time in their lives at Coney Island.

After the clams were dug there was a scurry to get something in which to carry them home. lannam was left to guard the piles while mes sengers were sent to the saloons that were open, and long before noon returning cyclists were seen with clumsy bundles tied to their handle

bars, racing to Brooklyn at break-neck speed. Each seemed to have a clam-chowder face, and any one who has been on Coney Island—the real Coney Island—knows what that means. Before noon there was a scarcity of old bags and strong paper boxes on the island. Nevertheless. the ungainly parcels and the clam chowder the ungainly parcels and the clam chowder-faces were seen coming toward Brooklyn until long after nightfall. It was a more satisfying sight, if not as pleasing to spectators, than Dog-wood Sunday for cyclists last spring.

Down toward Norton's Point there was no need to dig for the clams. They were strewn on the top of the beach by the thousands. A fringe of bright ercen seawed was strewn along the sand, where it had been left by the tide, and in the seaweed there were tangled lots of small crabs.

crabs.

A bright bloomer girl saw her opportunity, and was off her wheel in a jiffy. She was a General in ner way. She made her escort and two or three more friends stop at once, and then she assumed command of the squad.

"What's the matter with a clam bake?" she abouted.

"What's the matter with a clam bake?" she shouted.

Then she made one man gather driftwood, and another seaweed, and another clams. She found some big shells, and used them for heating stones. Soon two hundred or more clams were in a heap and seaweed and orabs stacked about them, and in ten minutes a rousing fire was blazing over those clams and cooking them delightfully.

"Having a good time?" asked a reporter for THE SUN. Who happened to be riding past on a wheel.

THE SUN, who happened to be riding past on a wheel.

"" ble d'hôte dinner, without wine, free," answered one of the men.

"Get off your wheel and join us," cried the bloomer girl. "Strangers welcome and seats free. Beats table d'hôte all to p.eccs. Let me show you how to eat 'em. Sorry we haven't napkins and pepper and salt."

Then the bloomer girl pulled out a clain from the fire with a stick and covered it with her handkerchief to prevent burns. Then she pried open the shell, took hold of the clain between the tips of her fingers, and with a deft, spiral motion whipped it out of the shell. The spiral motion didn't stop, for she kept swinging the claim around, and when it came opposite her mouth in haif a dozen swings it darted between her lips and disappeared.

mouth in haif a dozen swings it darted between her lips and disappeared.

"That's the way to do the trick," she said.

"I've eaten a dozen, and am going to eat a dozen more. Never mind a little bit of sand. That does for spices."

When the fire got low the bloomer girl espied two old fruit baskets up among the sand dunes.

"Take those baskets, put a stick between them, and bring a whole load of wood," she ordered, and one of the young men sprang to obey her ordered. He gathered enough to keep the fire brisk for half an hour. As a result of this girl's energy half a dozen clambakes were soon going on in the neighborhood. One of the old-timers passed along and he summed up the situation in this way:

passed along and he summed up the stream.

"I've been livin' down here a good many years, but I never seen anything like this. We ain't had so many clams from a storm in four years and these bicyclers never had such a picnic down here."

Those who ate the clams at the clambake parties came home to Brooklyn with a tiger-and-a-lamb-inside face. They had no need of the clam chowder face the others had.

THAT RUNAWAY BOY AND GIRL

The Young Stephans Longed for Their Mother and Meant to Go to Her. The two Stephan children-Ediso, 17 years old, and Cornelia, his sister, aged 13—who were apprehended by the police in Philadelphia on Saturday and returned to the house of their uncle, Jesse Larrabee, 201 West Ninety-fifth street, refused again yesterday to talk about their escapade, even to their uncle, who is still

in ignorance of their adventures. The children, both of whom are exceptionally bright, are exceedingly sensitive over their failure to carry out their recent plans. They were born in Kansas City, where they lived with their parents and four brothers, older than themselves, until five years ago, when, in company with their mother, they came to New York to go to school. Their father, who was a phys-cian in Kansas City, remained there. He died two years ago, and last August Mrs. Stephan returned alone to Kansas City in order to attend

two years ago, and last August Mrs. Stephan returned alone to Kansas City in order to attend to the estate.

The children had never before been separated from their mother and missed her greatly. They are both studiously inclined and have few friends of their own age. As a consequence they are firmly attached to one another, and upon the departure of their mother they resolved to follow her. With this intention they began raving small sums, and when they ran away last Tuesday it is supposed that they had forty or fifty dollars. The boy is a strapping fellow, weighing 147 pounds. The girl, who cut off her hair and donned boy's clothes, is siender. Bhe has a beautiful voice and is a fair planist, and it is thought that she contemplated helping to pay the travelling expenses by singing, but she refuses to answer any questions. The boy wants to be a soldier. His great-grandfather, Col. Adam Hubley, commanded a Pennsylvania regiment during the American Revolution, and was a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati. The original emblem of this society, an eagle, which was given to Gen. Hubley by George Washington, is now in the possession of young Stephan, who prizes it highly.

When the little girl was informed yesterday that a reporter wished to see her she said: "Tell him that I am engaged." The boy was also inexorable in his resolution not to talk of his adventures.

Aged Citizens of Canada

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.-Mrs. Murphy of Chelsea, nine miles from here, has reached her 110th year. She came from Ireland. Although she is unable to walk, her mental faculties are unimpaired.

George Hannah, who has reached his 105th george Hannan, who has reached his 195th year, and who lived at Oak Hills, Ontario, has been placed in the poor house at Cobourg.

At Earlton, Nova Scotia, Mrs. Peter Murray has reached her 103d year. She has never used spectacles, is in good health, and attends to her household duties.

Charles Laribee of Kenyon, Ontario, died last month aged 103 years. He was a native of France, but spent most of his life in Canada.

Crevier Was Heavily Insured. John C. Crevier, the Hoboken real estate dealer who killed himself on Friday last, carried insurance on his life amounting to \$85,000. The amount of his lesses by speculation is not definitely known.

> EVERYTHING IN CUT GLASS MOTHING BUT CUT GLASS, AND ALI AMERICAN CUT GLASS NEAR SIST STREET. THUS IS A WEDDING PRESENT AND HOLIDAY SUGGESTION



know, in fact, just what you are contracting to pay for-and the important saving.

Black Kersey, lapped seams, \$25. Blue \$25. Black Melton, \$24. Blue \$24. Black Kersey, satin and woollined. \$20.

HACKETT, CARHART AND COMPANY.

Pwo Stores: Broadway and Canal Street, Broadway below Chambers Street

THANKSGIVING IS COMING.

The President's Preciamation and How It Is Written-The First Proclamation. WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 .- In a few days the President will issue his annual Thanksgiving proclamation. The custom of issuing a national coln's time, though George Washington issued as early as 1789 a proclamation, which has served as a model for his successors. The Revolutionary fathers believed they had particular reasons for giving thanks, and they lost few opportunities of doing so. Thus in the Continental Congress there were resolutions passed setting aside days for acknowledging the kindness of Providence in giving victory to the Revolutionat forces. The chaplains of Congress were the prime movers in this. But the thanks of the nation were given rather grudgingly afterward. and it was due to a Boston woman's efforts that President Lincoln made a habit of pro-

claiming a special day for giving thanks. Since Lincoln's time, the Presidents have all issued Phanksgiving proclamations early in November. These proclamations are composed usually by the Presidents themselves, and in most instances they have been written with the President's own hand. From the White House they have gone to the State Department, where they have been copied with exactness on that offi-

have gone to the State Department, where they have been copied with exactness on that official's blue paper. The proclamation is never typewritten. The typewriter is used in all the departments freely with the exception of the State Department. Here Secretary's letters. No official document emanating from the State Department is ever written on the typewriter. It is invariably sugrossed in flowing script on the department's blue bond paper.

When the proclamation has been engrossed, it is sent to the office of the clerk of pardons and commissions. He has the custody of the great seal. No impression of this seal can be made without a special warrant signed by the President of the United States himself. This seal is kept constantly under lock and key, except when it is in use for the attesting of pardons, it is an elaborate affair, which cost \$1,000, and the making of the impression is accomplished with much ceremony and not a little labor.

When the seal has been affixed the document is copied by clerks, and copies are sent to the Governors of all the States. It is given to the press at the same time, and the press associations telegraph it to all the quarters of the country for publication. It finds its way into a good many thousand newspapers, and probably is read by ten or fifteen million of the people of the United States.

The first Thanksgiving proclamation, that of President Washington, was issued in New York Oct. 3, 1789. President Washington, it will be seen, took time by the forelock. There was no telegraph in his day and no United Press to transmit the proclamation to the vacant part of the United States. It had to reach the Interior by stage and carrier; and no doubt many of the people who had some reason to give thanks did not hear of this appointment of Nov. 26 for that purpose until November was long past. The original of the Washington of the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation.

In the first paragraph the President systhat "whereas it is the duty of all nations to

to-day. It began with the formal: "By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation."

In the first paragraph the President says that "whereas it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefit, and humbly to implore His protection and favor; and, whereas both Houses of Congress hove, by their joint committee, requested me "to recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of Government for their safety and happiness; now, therefore, he recommends and assigns Thursday, the 26th day of November, as a day of thanksgiving."

Unless the patriotic citizens of Rhode Island are discouraged by the experience of the last two years, they will send the President again a fat turkey for his Thanksgiving dinner. Last year the President went out to Thanksaiving dinner and left the turkey, which had been sent to him from Westerly, for the domestics at the White House. The year before he bought another turkey and used it in place of the Rhode Island turkey is obnoxious to the President; for the prime movers in the annual turkey gift are conspicuous Republicans. Senator Anthony used to be the Chairman of the birds offered in competition for the homor of being eaten by a President. Senator Dixon succeeded him in the performance of this agreeable duty. President Harrison always honored the Rhode Island turkey by making it the conspicuous feature of the Thanksgiving dinner at the White House. The last turkey which has graced a President's board weighed thirty-eight pounds. Westerly has sent birds of forty-five pounds weight to Washington for the President.

EX-MAYOR GRACE TO THE C. L. U.

the Ferabrook Company's Hands. At the meeting of the Central Labor Union resterday the following letter was read from William R. Grace, who is a director of the Fernbrook Spinning Company. Employees of the company are on strike for higher wages. In reply to a request that he would use his influence to get the trouble settled in favor of the strikers

I regret to say that the Fernbrook Carpet Company has never paid a dividend, and has been living from hand to mouth. The strike precipitated the closing of the factory because it was impossible even at the rate of wages then paid to the weavers to get a new dollar of wages then paid to the weavers to get a new dollar back for an old one. The company has seriously contemplated leaving Yonkers entirely, but, I believa, may remain there for an one of the people interested lately and therefore do not know the facts up to date. I have, however, wristen Mr. Wetmore asking him to see nie about this atrike, and as he is the manager, who is responsible for the output of the factory and for its financial success, the thing will have to be left in his hands to a great measure.

I will do what I possibly can to bring about an adjustment of the differences, because I naturally sympathize with every man or woman laboring to make an housel living for themselves; therefore my sympathies are entirely and at all times with the working people.

No comment was made on the letter. Delegate Harris, who was one of a committee appointed to try and sottle the strike, reported that he had seen Mr. Wetmore, and that there was no change in the situation.

Where Wellesley's Students Come From.

Boston, Nov. 3.-Statistics have just been completed at Wellesley College, based on the registration cards for the current year, showing the territory upon which the institution largely depends for its students. Thirty-seven States and pends for its students. Thirty-seven States and six different countries are represented, as follows: Massachusetts, 275; New York, 100; Pennsylvania, 30; Connecticut, 38; Maine, 36; New Hampshire, 36; Illinois, 36; New Jersey, 34; Ohio, 30; Rhode Island, 27; Vermont, 21; Iowa, 14; Missouri, 12; Michigan, 11; Rentucky, 9; District of Columbia, 8; Minnesota, 8; Wisconsin, 6; Indiana, 5; Kansaa, 4; Colorado, 4; California, 3; Maryland, 3; Tennessee, 3; Oregon, 3; Nebraska, 3; Louisiana, 2; Alabama, 2; Montana, 2; North Carolina, 2; Delaware, 2; Mississippi, 2; Arkansas, 2; South Dakota, 1; Teraa, 1; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1; Idaho, 1; Canade, 3; Nova Scotia, 1; Turkey, 1; Japan, 1; India, 49 LONG ISLAND SPORTSMEN.

RULES FOR THEIR QUIDANCE MY A SATIRICAL LANDLORD.

Stories of Triumpho in the Woods an Affont that Supply the News Market Annually at the Opening of the Season. Long Island has been filled with sportsmen since the first of the month. They have invaded the haunts of the squirrel, the rabbit, the wild duck, the quail, and the woodcook with gun in hand, and if there is any game left on the island it is not the fault of the Nimroda. By day they scour the country, and by night they gather at the hotels, which are kept open for their especial benefit, and swap tales of sucing the imagination to lofty flights of rivalry. For the benefit of his guests one landlord has formulated and pasted up the following set of

Always keep your gun loaded. Always keep your gun cocked.

If you are with others, be sure that the muzzic points toward one of them. on a strong over a fence, climb over first and pull your gun after you, muzzle foremest. When you see a suspicious movement in the bushes.

fire at once. It may be one of your comrades, but you nay not hit him, and you can't afford to lose any hances of game. If a shell should miss fire, get one of your friends to

look down the mussle of your gus while you try
again. He may be able to see what is the matter.
In case of a kicking gun, hold the stook about four
inches out in front of your face. In this way you are
further away from the kick than if you held the gun

tightly to your shoulder. In boating for ducks, rest your weapon mussle downward. It is expected that you know how to swim-should the gungo off and blow a hole through the boat-Always go on the supposition that your gun isu't oaded. In case of doubt, you can easily ason cointing it at the nearest man and pulling the trigge

Always go on the supposition that your gun isn't loaded. In case of doubt, you can easily ascertain by pointing it at the nearest man and pulling the trigger Should the man show perforations after the experiment, you may conclude that it was loaded, but you can siwys say you thought it wasn't.

The hotel man who made out these regulations believes that they will add largely to his business. To his avocation of hotel keeping he unites that of an undertaker. Many of the hunters who display themselves on Long Island at the opening of the season exhibit a greater correctness in their attire than in their aim. It is estimated that if every man who carries a gun to the hunting grounds shot a duck, squirrel, rabbit, woodcock, or quall with it there would be no game left on Long Island in a short time.

At the beginning of the season a Sun reporter travelled around to the various spots on Long Island where gunners most resort, in search of authentic information regarding the hunters, and obtained several batches, all warranted. He wasn't after the usual fall reports which state with unfadling accuracy of repetition in the Brooklyn papers that Mr. C. Nevermiss Smithkins recently bagged in a day's sport on the water 37 coot, 14 wood duck, 0 black duck, 26 old squaws, 10 broadbill, and an even dozen tern, which he killed in a single shot, and that, our esteemed fellow citizen, Blugham H. Bangs, while hunting for woodcock on the plains north of Bohemia, L. I., flushed a covey of forty-eight quali, seventeen of which fell to his first barrel, twenty to his second, and then, as the survivors were speeding away. Mr. Bangs hurled his empty gun after them and brought down the remaining cleven. Hunters of this stripe have had their turn, and it is only fair that the more modest sportsmen should get, a show for their mony. The reports given below were carefully collected, and the facts can be duplicated with a notary's seal attached if necessary.

Two young men in golf suits arrived at Manorimony. The reports given below were and

the exigencies of the occasion. So they yelled for help.

Herbert K. Dodge and Townsend Johnson went hunting for quail at Gien Cove on Saturday. Dodge got four quail and Townsend got bodge. This was because Dodge had taken up a poor strategic position directly in line with some quail ou which Townsend had designs. The quail moved away and Dodge got several shot in his face. He is not dangerously hurt, but his appearance will be somewhat altered by the excavations now being made for the shot.

Mr. Charles Budsey and M. L. Stacks of South Brooklyn while after partridge near Lyn-

Mr. Charles Budsey and M. L. Stacks of South Brooklyn while after partridge near Lynbrook became separated. Budsey, who weighs 210 pounds, in plunging through a thicket became entangled in one of Si Jump's barbed wire fences and in his endeavor to get loose threshed about, making a great stir among the bushes. Stacks heard the noise and fired at it. Dr. Splints, in whose care Budsey now is, has called in a gunnery expert and a hardware man to help him determine which are barbed wire holes and which shot holes. Stacks has sold his gun and which shot holes. Stacks has sold his gun and returned to South Brooklyn.

HEBREW ORPHANS' VISITING DAY Relatives Alarmed at Not Being Let in the

Four of the youthful inmates of the Hebrey Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum developed a mild attack of measles a little less than two months ago. There are 800 children in the home, which is located at 151st street and Grand Boulevard. About 650 of them at tended the grammar school at 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue. Dr. Henry Bernstein, on discovering the illness

of the four children, quarantined them on the upper floor, and the 650 pupils were taken out of the public school. They have since been taught in the institution. About 45 children taught in the institution. About 45 children have had the disease, but most of them are convalescing.

Visiting day in the institution is on the first Sunday in alternate months. Consequently yesterday was the first visiting day since the outbreak of the disease, To avoid disappointing the relatives of the children, Superintendent Fauerbach sent notices to them that the institution was under quarantine and that visiting would have to be postponed.

The notices had the effect of frightening a good many of the recipients, and others misunder-stood their purport.

Nearly 200 visitors applied yesterday for admission to the institution, and many of them became much excited at not being let in.

A number brought what they considered delicacies for the children. As such things are not ant to be good for the children it is a rule of the institution to reject them. This was also misunderstood by the more ignorant of the relatives and friends, and one of the visitors, noticing the window of the Superintendent's office open, tossed her bundle of goodles through the opening thinking it would be given to her little relation. Dozens followed the woman's example and a miscellaneous collection of cake, fruit, and similar tokens of regard were showered into the office through the open window.

Finally three policemen were sent from the Washington Heights volice station to keep the crowd in order. They succeeded in explaining the situation to the crowd, and got the visitors to go away.

It is expected that the quarantine will be lifted early this week, and hereafter the visiting days will be doubled, the first Sunday in each month being made visiting days. have had the disease, but most of them are con-

SATOLLI WILL RETURN TO ROME.

But Not Until the Consistory Succeeding the One at Which He Is Made a Cardinal, WASHINGTON. Nov. 3 .- While it is true that Mgr. Satolli will go to Rome, after he has been created a Cardinal, the date of his departure is incertain, and probably so far in the future hat any discussion of his successor as Papal Delegate is pure speculation. It is stated at the egation that Mgr. Satolli will not return to legation that Mgr. Satolli will not return to Home until the consistory succeeding the one at which he is named a Cardinal has been called. It has now been a year and a half since a con-sistory was held, and the date of the next one has not been named, but it is expected to occur in the first part of this month. Should it be held at any time prior to the 20th inst. It would be feasible for the member of the noble guard bearing the berretta to reach here in time for Cardinal Gibbons to impose it upon the new Cardinal on Sunday, Dec. 8, which is the occa-sion of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, one of the greatest days in the Church calendar.

Stranded Near Atlantic City. WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The life saving service

is informed that the schooner E. C. F. Young of Baltimore, light, with a crew of five, was stranded one-eighth of a mile north of the At-lantic City life saving station at 9 o'clock this morning. The crew was saved.

Nothing is more acceptable than a piece of Flint's Fine Furniture PINE for a wedding present. PUREITURE.



" A Lucky Strike" said one customer. when told how much was saved

on the carpet

This

bought. person hadn't seen our advertisement quoting the reduced prices

We give them here for your benefit. Bigelow Axminsters, \$1.25; 5-Frame Wittens, \$1.35; Gobelins, 95c.; Smith Axminsters, 85c. :

Moquettes, 75c. DOBSON'S 2 East 14th St. Philadelphia: 809-811 Chestnut St.

MAKING ALIENS GOOD CITIZENS. Splendid Work of the Educational Alliane

Three years have passed since the Educational Alliance first undertook to train the Russian lebrew immigrants and their children in the customs of this country and the principles underlying American citizenship. The effort has required much labor and patience, but has met with flattering success. Originally prosecuted only by the co-religionists of the unfortu nate Russians, it has been ably seconded by a number of other prominent citizens, who were convinced of the wisdom of making the allens good citizens after their arrival, whatever their

opinion of their coming here might be. Lectures on the privileges and duties of citi-zens have been delivered by Cephas Brainerd, Jr., James P. Kilbreth, Jr., Dr. Rainsford. Henry George, Seth Low, Father Doyle, Thomas G. Shearman, Stanton Coit, Edward M. Shep-ard, W. M. Ivins, F. W. Hinrichs, Frank Damrosch, Charles B. Fairchild, and many others

ard, W. M. Ivins, F. W. Hinrichs, Frank Damrosch, Charles H. Fairchild, and many others equally well known. The average attendance at these lectures has bet 1700.

The training of the children has been especially interesting. Besides the kindergarten there are classes in which the children of recent immigrants are prepared for the public schools, and classes for girls in which they receive practical instruction in sewing and kindred work. As important as any are the Hebrew classes. The orthodox Jews insist upon having their children learn the language of their ancestors, and but for the Alliance they would get their knowledge of it in the Cheders, which preserve the prejudices and isnorance of the Russian ghetos, and have such a haleful influence that the members of the Alliance are making every effort to extirpate them. In the classes of the Alliance the Declaration of Independence is translated into Hebrew and the jargon, and the Star Spangied Banner" is sung almost daily.

To make the Hebrew Institute, the headquarters of the Alliance, attractive, allbrary containing 15,000 volumes, a gymnasium, and a room for social gatherings are maintained.

For the purpose of securing funds to carry out additional plans the Alliance has arranged for a big fair in Madison Square Garden from Dec. 0 to 21. Rx. Congressman Isidor Straus, Myer S. Isaaca, Louis Stern, J. B. Hloomingdale, and De Witt J. Seligman are among the active supporters of the project, and it is intended to make it one of the most interesting fairs New York has seen.

HELD UP BY MASKED MEN.

Two Young New Brunswickers, After s Courting Call, Are Robbed. THREE BRIDGES, N. J., Nov. 3 .- While Hunterdon county is the stamping ground at present for gange of highwaymen and citizens are arming, the first successful hold-up in this part of the county occurred early this evening. Abe Pharley and Sanford Jaques, young galiants of New Brunswick, were driving home after a call on two Hunterdon county girls.

While passing a lonely strip of underbrush the boys were halted by two masked men, one of whom grasped the horse's bridle, while the other jumped upon the wheel and ordered the No. 2 displayed a revolver, and his demand was beved promptly. Jaques says he handed over his watch and a few small bills. Pharley for-felted his pocketbook, containing \$23 and some

his watch and a few small bills. Pharley for feited his pocketbook, containing \$23 and some valuable papers.

On Saturday evening Mont Corie and Peter Hall of Neshanic, while driving home from a dance at Flemington, were attacked by two men on an unfrequented road near this place. The strangers were in a wagon and pursued the Neshanic men fully a quarter of a mile. Corie awerved his horse into the ditch at the side of the road and the pursuers drave straight into his wagon. They jumped for Hall and Corle with clubs, and, in aiming a blow, struck the Neshanic horse. The animal lunged forward and threw both highwaymen under the wheels.

On the same evening Dr. Bartow of this place was stopped by two strangers on the road, but they evidently sized him up as the wrong man to take the road of the road and the former feliback across the track exhausted. He was caraterior that Grimes managed to keep from which high waymen under the wheels. to tackle, for they did not demand his valuables

WILL THEY BE HANGED?

A Petition Asking for the Execution o Two Kansus Murderers,

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 3 .- Gov. Morrill yesterlay received a petition from 600 citizens of Edwards county asking him to sign the death warrants of Carl Arnold and William Harvey, sentenced to death by Judge Vandivert of Kinsley. Arnold and Harvay, while drunk in Kinsley, murdered Mayor Marsh. A mob would have hanged the two young toughs to a telegraph pole had it not been for Judge Vandivert, who promised the leaders that if they would turn Arnold and Harvey over to the Sheriff he would guarantee their conviction and sentence to death, and that he would then go before the Governor and ask that he allow them to be ex-ecuted after one year's incarceration in the pen-tentiary.

ceuted after one year's incarceration in the penitentiary.

The year is up. Gov. Morrill went to his home
at Hiawatha yesterday, but before going he intimated that he would deny the petition. None of
the Kansas Governors has ever signed a death
warrant. Criminals sentenced to death are permitted to serve in the penitentiary for life, and
are not hanged as the law contemplates. There
are about seventy-five convicts in the penitentiary under sentence of death.

THREW A SAFE FROM A TRAIN, Robbers in Mexico Get \$5,000 from the

Wells. Furgo Company. Tourseon, Mex., Nov. 3 .- A daring train robbery was committed on the San Pedro branch of the International Railroad last week. The Wells-Fargo Express Company lost \$5,000. The officials suppressed the facts until yesterday, The train consisted of one coach and an express The train consisted of one coach and an express car. The robbers entered the express car while the messenger was absent three the safe out of the door, and then escaped. Officers were notified, and the next day the safe, battered almost to pieces and rified of its content, was found in a clump of bushes two miles from the track, between Horners and San Pedro. Four Mexicans are in jail on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery.

HAYWARD LONGS FOR FREEDOM. Discovery of Another Alleged Plot to Escape. MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 3 .- The Hennepin county

officials say they have discovered another Hay-ward jail-breaking plot. It is said that the \$600 of Hayward's money that is missing was given to another prisoner, and he delegated some one to smuggle a dozen revolvers into the jail. They were to be passed around, and Hayward was to start a sham fight in the jail.

The jailer, when he came to stop the racket, was to be overnowered, and then the prisoners would fight their way out to liberty. A thor-ough search of the jail was made yesterday with the expectation of finding the revolvers. Noth-ing but rope moses were secured, however.

Moodlums Assault a Feeble Old Man. Israel Jaffin, a decrepit Jew, who is 67 years old and lives at 182 Mercer street, Jersey City, was attacked by a gang of hoodiums while walking through Second street yesterday after noon. John Rutledge of 360 Grove street snatched the old man's cane out of his hand and began beating him with it. He struck Jaffin on the head, inflicting several severe scalp wounds. The wounds were dressed by City Physician Hoffman, and Rutledge was locked up in the Seventh street police station.

Coal Fields in Newfoundland.

St. John's, Nov. 3 .- An exhibition of coal brought from the newly discovered fields in the interior was given here last night and proved a complete success. The coal is of splendid quality. Railway Contractor Reid has leased the fields from the Government and will work them next agring. He hopes to mine 200,000 tons annually. The new railway runs through the fields.

TILLMAN SUFFRAGE PLAN

REGROES SAY IT IS A COLOSSAL SCHEME FOR FRAUD.

Ricciton Officers Are to Decide Whether Voters Can "Understand" the Constitu-tion-Thie, Leader Miller of the Ne-groes Says, Means Disfranchisement,

COLUMBIA, Nov. 3.—The week just passed has been the most eventful, so far as the political status of the State of South Carolina is concorned, that the State has ever had since the stirring days of 1876. The Constitutional Convention has had a great wrestle with the suffrage problem, and has settled it by putting the "understanding" provision in for two years,

and then leaving a pure educational and pro-

erty qualification.

The Convention has had a lively time adopting the scheme. Senator Tillman made a great and rigorous speech, and speeches were delivered by Whipper, Wiggand, and Miller in defence of their race. The old reconstruction period's histhrown on some matters. It was also seen early in the proceedings that all amendments presented were to be voted down as they were, The fight for woman's suffrage was merely an

incident to the week's discussion.

Considerable interest has been shown as to how the negro delegates, the leaders of their race, consider the suffrage plan as adopted. Mr. Miller, who is an ex-Congressman, and mas figured in State politics for twenty years, was asked last night for his views. He said:

"If the present Constitution has reduced the Democratic vote to 65,000 and the Republican vote to 19,000, what hope have you for honest elections under the provisions they require, first that a man should be able to read and write and be able to understand and explain any section of the Constitution when read to him, by a man perhaps who is inferior to the applicant in intelligence. Under this provision, no same man hopes for an honest administration of the suf-rage.

The understanding clause of the Constitu-

hopes for an honest administration of the sufrage.

"The understanding clause of the Constitution creates in the person of the registration
officer an absolute monarch who might be
called the emperor of suffrage in his county,
it may be argued that from this decision there
is a speedy appeal provided; but it has been
decided time and again that there is no appeal from questions that grow out of powers
that are absolutely discretionary.

"The present suffrage plan just adopted is
the Mississippi plan, with separate and distince
features of oppression and fraud added thereto,
Under the Mississippi plan a white vote in that
State of more than 100.000 has been reduced to
no more than 45.000, and a negroor Republican
vote of more than 100.000 to less than 9.000,
Under this new Constitution or suffrage plan
the man who dreams of fair and honest elections in South Carolina is a fit subject for a
place in a lunatic asylum, and it would be a pity
to turn him locas on the community. I see no
hope, absolutely no hope, for us in South Carolina to ever have fair and honest elections as
long as the men in control see imaginary evilcoming through the channels of honest elections and fail to rise to the necessity of the occasion and make honest, simple election laws.

"The party in power have called this Constitutional Convention to perpetuate their existence, and they have miscalled the perpetuation of their existence white supremacy, a new
mane for the political rule of the party in power,
White supremacy has never been endangered.
The negro by his nature is lovable, practical,
and readily assimilates, and if the party in
power would spend as much time in making
laws by which the two peoples could come together and work together for the good of the
State as they have spent in providing corrupt
election methods by which they can perpetuate
their own existence politically, we would have
peace, prosperity, and happiness surpassed by
no State in the Union, for our resources are as
universal and militudino

A TRACK WALKER'S PERIL.

His Grip on a Fe ce Saved Grimes from Death. ELIZABETH, Nov. 3.-Michael Grimes was

walking the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad this afternoon with Division Foreman Early, when an east-bound train rounded the curve at West Jersey street. Neither Early nor Grimes heard the approaching train until the engineer blew the locomotive whistle. They were on the east-bound track and had reached the arch spanning a branch of Broad street. When he heard the whistle Early turned and saw the locomotive but a few yards away. He warned Grimes and leaped to the left, clear of danger. Grimes sprang to the right against an iron

back across the trace exhausted. He was car-ried into the telegraph office at the station. After he recovered Grimes changed his torn clothes for a borrowed suit and continued his tour of inspection with Foreman Early.

THE NEW HAWAIIAN MINISTER. Mr. Castle Will Be Succeeded at Washing-

ton by Mr. Hatch, HONOLULE, Oct. 26,-All restrictions and sanitary precautions on account of cholera are ended. It is twenty-four days since the last

The Hawaiian Minister to Washington, Mr. W. R. Castle, accepted the office in May last for only six months. He will be relieved next month y M.r Francis M. Hatch, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has shown eminent ability in that office. He is regarded as better fitted for diplomatic work than any other man ere. Mr. Hatch has long stood in the front rank of the Honolulu bar. His appointment meets with general approval.

Mr. Castie was intending to visit the Eastern States on private business. It was considered wise to fill the place of Mr. Thurston with no great delay, lest failure to do so should be misinterpreted. Mr. Castie's law business made his prolonged absence inexpedient.

To fill the vacancy left by Mr. Hatch Judge Cooper has been named.

To mi the vacancy lets by Mr. Haten Judge Cooper has been named.

The report that Mr. Thurston favors Kaiulani is an absurd one. Talk of Kaiulani is wholly confined to old Royalists. There is no truth in the report that the Government Intends to disband the military. KEPT HER COFFIN 15 YEARS.

Beath of an Eccentric Sister of the Forger, William Brockway. NEW HAVES, Nov. 3.—Asenath Brockway, an centric old woman, living in the remote South Plains district in Wallingford, died alone lass night. She was a sister of the counterfeiter, William Brockway. She was known by her maiden name because it was difficult for her neighbors to keep track of her other names in consequence of repeated marriages and divorces. She was 84 years old and was twice married after her sixtieth year. Fifteen years ago lass August she purchased a coffin of imitation rosewood, with silver trimmings, and a plate bearing the following:

She was determined to die alone, and she re-She was determined to die alone, and she re-peatedly expressed a wish that an expressman should cart her body from the house to the cemetery and bury it on the same day of her death. She wanted none of her relatives noti-fied. Her death was hastened by a fall. She lay alone on the foor for hours before she was found, iter funeral took place this afternoon, her wishes respecting it not being carried ont, although the coffin she purchased years ago was used.

A Loying Cup Presented to Organist Ware

The testimonial service to Dr. George William Warren, commemorating his twenty-five years' service as organist and choir master in St. Chomas's Church, was held last evening in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, George's Church, Suyvesant square. The united choirs of Trinity, St. Thomas's, St. Bartholomew's, and St. George's churches, numbering two hundred voices, rendered the musical portion of the service, Ir. Measiter of Trinity, Dr. Warren of St. Thomas's, Mr. R. H. Warren of St. Bartholomew's, and Mr. W. S. Chester of St. George's in turn presiding st the organ. Bishop Potter made the address.

At the close of the service to loving cup, tendered by his brother organists, was presented to Dr. Warren in the choir room by Bishop Potter.

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WOODBURY, 197 West 42d st. N. V.

HILL'S RHEUMATISM AND GOUT CURE; greatest of remedies; one bottle cures you, HUL MEDICINE CO., 36 E. 19th st., N. Y. bend for cir-